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VOLUME IV.—NO. 5.

LOUISVILLE: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MAUD GONNE.

Arrived in New York City Last
Monday to Plead Cause of
the Boers.

Greeted With "Three Cheers for
Kruger and God Bless
the Irish."

Ireland Was "Never Stronger
Nor England Weaker
Than Today."

MAY BE ASKED TO VISIT THIS CITY

"Three cheers for Kruger and God
bless the Irish!" was the battle cry of
the committee that went down the bay Mon-
day to meet Miss Maude Gonne, the Irish
Joan of Arc, and escort her from the
French liner La Normandie to the Fifth
Avenue Hotel, New York City.

Miss Gonne is quite as beautiful as
when she last visited America, says the
World. Hard work has made no inroads
upon her beauty, and the rough and dis-
agreeable journey did not dampen her
enthusiasm, which seems always at the
bubbling-over point.

Though it was the committee's third
attempt—for they had gone over the
same course three times in not a too com-
modious vessel—to sight the fair visitor,
they extended a welcome that was royal
and hearty. When they reached the
suite at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, John
O'Connor delivered the address of wel-
come. Mr. O'Connor's speech was greet-
ed with wildest cheering, which only
abated when Miss Gonne arose to an-
swer it. Her cheeks were flushed as she
said: "I thank you with all my heart for
your generous words, but I assure you
I have done no more than any Irish
woman would do for her country if she
were as independently placed. I have
not done half what I would like to do,
but it is because my hands are in a meas-
ure tied. But with all my life and energy,
with all the strength of my hands and
heart and voice I shall work for Ireland
and the Irish until our dear little country
is free and a republic—and that will not
be long, either," she added with a happy
laugh, and was greeted with a burst of
applause.

Then every one hastened to press Miss
Gonne's hand. When the reception was
over and the committee had departed
Miss Gonne, worn and tired but a bit re-
lieved that the ordeal was at last over
and she was really here, turned around
and smiled brightly.

"Do you never get tired?" she was
asked.

"No," she said quickly. "Not when
it's Ireland. I have gone for hours, even
days, forgetful of sleep or hunger or
rest. The cause of Ireland is food and
drink and tonic to me. When there are
exciting times or meetings I never think
of personal wants. I do not need to. I
am so very healthy, and it is such a bless-
ing. How could I ever accomplish any-
thing if it were not for this constitution
of mine? And there is so much to be
done, and it has come so much sooner
than the most sanguine of us dared
hope!"

"What has?"

"Why, the crisis," replied Miss Gonne,
opening wide her Irish eyes. "Don't you
know that Ireland is at present on the
verge of an opportunity such as she
has never had before and may never have
again? What is it? Why, the opening
made by the Boer war. In the first place,
the Boers have taught us a lesson and set
us an example of courage and fearles-
ness that is worth its weight in gold. It
is glorious. It is characteristic of them.
They are a race who say little and do
much. It was not the outbreak of a mo-
ment, this war, nor was it the result of a
sudden impulse. Since the time of
Jameson's raid Kruger and his people
have been preparing. In their hearts are
the same aims and instincts that swell
the Irish hearts, the same noble longings
to be free. But they had better oppor-
tunities than we. They could store up
arms and ammunition for this siege
which has come to pass. But we could
not do this. Ireland has a standing army
of 20,000 British soldiers watching every
port and harbor and railroad center.
There has been no chance to smuggle in
a gun. But now the army has been
drawn upon to send into Africa, and less
than 6,000 troops remain."

Miss Gonne smiled wisely and con-
tinued:

"Those 6,000 are worth nothing. The
people in the streets of Dublin and Cork
tear the Union Jack from the heads of
battalions; they mock them with the lists
of defeats and retreats that are constant-
ly cabled from Africa, and they defy
them to stop the violently expressed pub-
lic opinion, or to hush the hisses for
Britain and the cheers for Kruger, for
freedom and for Ireland."

Miss Gonne does not stop for breath
when she is launched upon her favorite
topic, and when her cheeks glow and her
eyes glisten one realizes that the power
of this wonderful woman over her coun-
trymen has not been impeded by her
beauty. She is tall and commanding,
and always becomingly and richly gown-
ed. Her greatest charm lies in the mag-
netism which is irresistible.

"You people over here in America may
realize," continued Miss Gonne,
and never was stronger, nor

England weaker, than today. The British
failures are the laughing stock of all
the Continent. The pretended strength
of the British army has been weighed in
the balance and found wanting. The
little republic in the south of Africa has
undertaken the task of showing the
world how puny Britain is! God bless
Kruger!"

Miss Gonne bowed her head reverently.
"It is the beginning of the end," she
said softly. "The light of freedom be-
gan to dawn for Ireland when it broke
over the hills and kopjes of South Africa
and saw the redcoats lying low. It was
not ordained that Ireland should strike
this first fatal blow, but we are ready to
do all that is our portion, and ready at
any and all times to share in the finish—
which is freedom."

Miss Gonne will deliver her first lecture
at the Academy of Music in New York
City tomorrow evening. Her tour will
begin in the New England cities, whence
she will go West as far as Omaha and
later visit Washington, Philadelphia and
other large cities of the United States.

An effort will be made to have this
patriotic lady visit Louisville while she is
on her tour in the West.

IRELAND AND BOERLAND.

Immense Audience Greeted
the Rev. Father Sheehy
Tuesday Night.

One of the largest and most enthusias-
tic audiences that ever assembled in Li-
brary Hall greeted Rev. Father Eugene
Sheehy last Tuesday evening, when he
delivered his famous, interesting and in-
structive illustrated lecture, "Ireland and
Boerland," under the auspices of the
Ancient Order of Hibernians. Long be-
fore 8 o'clock every seat was sold, and
the throng was so great that it was 8:30
before all could be comfortably placed,
the sale of tickets having been stopped.
At that hour County President John
Murphy appeared on the stage, accom-
panied by Hon. Matt O'Doherty and the
patriotic priest from Limerick, amid
raptures of applause. Stepping to the
front of the stage Mr. Murphy presented
Hon. Matt O'Doherty, who in a brief but
eloquent address introduced Father
Sheehy, warmly welcoming him on his
return to this city after an absence of
twenty-seven years, and paying a high
tribute to his sterling qualities as an Irish
priest and nationalist.

The reverend gentleman responded in
a few well chosen words and then pro-
ceeded with his lecture, which was the
most brilliant and instructive heard in
this city for a long time. The first pic-
ture thrown upon the canvas was the Stars
and Stripes, which created great enthus-
iasm and put the vast audience in the
best of humor. Father Sheehy's remarks
were indeed appropriate and stamp him
more a subject of Uncle Sam than John
Bull, whom he scored for his course in
forcing war upon the Boers.

The pictures and descriptions of the
cities and battle-fields of the three South
African republics were all that they had
been represented, and the frequent ap-
plause showed that the sympathies of the
people were with Oom Paul. The scenes
were many and true to life, and at times
one felt he was in South Africa. Fully
an hour and one-half were devoted to
this before the tour of Ireland began.

When the green flag of Erin appeared
upon the canvas there was an outburst
of applause that shook the building, one
young lady in her enthusiasm rising in
her seat and cheering and others waving
handkerchiefs. With his tourists the
lecturer started from Dublin, scene fol-
lowing scene in rapid succession till 11:30
o'clock. Father Sheehy is a fluent talker
and many were the laughs he created
during the evening. His pictures are
perhaps the best ever shown in Louisville,
and there were so many excellent ones
it would be superfluous to particularize.
The various cities and towns were well
represented, the important buildings and
streets of all being shown, and many
were warmly applauded.

Father Sheehy's lecture proved a rare
and pleasing treat, and the Kentucky
Irish American regrets its inability to re-
produce it. At its close he was surround-
ed by his old-time friends and many new
ones, and all expressed their appreciation
of the Ancient Order of Hibernians for
bringing him here.

During the evening Irish vocal solos
were charmingly rendered by Miss Bee
Mullarky and Mrs. Katie Carr Costigan,
both of whom were compelled to respond
to warm encores. The evening was one
that will live long in the memory of
those who were present.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

Will Exemplify New Fourth
Degree on Washington's
Birthday.

The first grand exemplification of the
new fourth degree will be given on the
evening of Washington's birthday, Feb-
ruary 22, in the Lenox Lyceum, New
York City. A large number of applica-
tions to take the degree have been re-
ceived from the members of councils in
Northern New York, Massachusetts and
Pennsylvania, and it has been decided by
the Degree Committee that the policy of
"first come, first served," will be fol-
lowed.

The New York State convention will
be held Tuesday next in the Grand Cen-
tral Palace, New York City.

New councils are now being instituted
in many of the smaller Eastern cities.

OLIVE BRANCH

Again Held Out by Central
Labor Union to Those
Outside.

John Fuchs, of the Brewers'
Union, Elected to the
Presidency.

Dave Gorman Made Chairman
of the New Board of
Directors.

AFTER THE CITY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Not since the memorable election held
one year ago, when several unions se-
ceded from the Central Labor Union be-
cause of the defeat of their candidate for
President by James McGill, has such a
turnout in delegates taken place as that
witnessed at Beck's Hall last Sunday
afternoon, when the annual election of
officers took place. For some time past
there had been quite warm rivalry,
though of a most friendly nature, between
different candidates, and the race was
eagerly watched by the local labor world.
The new officers are all representative
men, who will doubtless advance the best
interests of the trades union movement
in this city.

The most important action taken was
the appointment of a committee of five
for the purpose of meeting representa-
tives of the United Trades and Labor As-
sembly with a view to arranging for the
dissolution of that body and the uniting
of all the local unions in the regularly
chartered and recognized body, the Cen-
tral Labor Union.

President McGill called the assemblage
to order promptly, and after the reading
of the minutes and the payment of out-
standing claims credentials were received
and the following delegates seated from
their respective unions:

Chain Workers—William Gleason.
Carpenters' Union 103—Jos. Wathen,
Charles Dietz, J. M. French.
Brewery Workers—John Fuchs, August
Timmel, George Heilmann.

Waiters' Union—Jacob Kern, Jr., Robert
Reed, Sam Ach.

Bartenders' League—Fred Schwenker,
John Bechhold, Robert Carr.

Journeyman Barbers—George Rauten-
bush, W. E. Proctor, John Young.

Coopers' Union—P. J. Dawson, L.
Steinmetz, P. Schietinger.

Mr. E. McClintock, of Newark, N. J.,
representing the United Hatters of North
America, was present for the purpose of
explaining the fight being made against
the Berg Hat Company and other non-
union factories. Among other things he
said that not long ago the Berg firm em-
ployed 500 union men and was doing a
good business, but since abandoning the
union the force had been reduced to be-
tween fifty and sixty competent men.
This company was fast losing its former
immense trade. Relative to the Stetson
hats Mr. McClintock said that the stiff
ones with the union label were made
with union labor in Connecticut, but the
Stetson factory in Philadelphia was non-
union throughout. He also stated that
all Dunlap hats were union made. He
was here for the purpose of discovering
and exposing those handling fraudulent
labels and deceiving the public. For
several weeks past he has been in the
Southern States with gratifying results.

The Organization Committee was in-
structed, at the request of the officers of
the National Association of Stationary
Engineers, to assist in the organizing of
that craft in this city.

Communications calling for the passage
of laws for the better protection of Gov-
ernment employees were referred to the
Legislative Committee. One from the
union of theatrical employees of Bingham-
ton was received and action deferred
until such time as the local union com-
plies with the recent decision of the
American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Dave Gorman reported that
the Debs lecture under the auspices of
the Central Labor Union was a financial
success, the beneficiary receiving over
\$100 above all expenses, and commended
the members of the lecture committee for
their excellent work.

The Central Labor Union declared
against the cession of Government lands
to States, believing they should be sacre-
dly held for future settlers, which would
result in the successful utilization of pub-
lic lands, reclamation and settlement of
the arid region, development of agri-
culture through irrigation, and the crea-
tion of rural homes as a means of relief
from the congestion of population in large
cities. The resolutions adopted, which
will be forwarded to the Kentucky Sena-
tors and Congressmen, are as follows:

"That all the remaining public lands
of the United States should be sacredly
held for the benefit of the whole people,
and that no grants of the title to any of
these lands should ever hereafter be made
to any but actual settlers and home-
builders on the land.

"That the Federal Government should
build storage reservoirs to save the flood
waters that are now wasted, and should
wherever necessary build the irrigation
works required for the reclamation and
settlement of the arid public lands."

The next order of business was the elec-
tion of officers for the ensuing year, the
following being the successful candidates:

President—John Fuchs, of the brewery
workmen.

Vice President—James J. Martin, rep-
resenting the printers.

Recording Secretary—Charles Taylor,
of the tobacco workers.

Financial Secretary—Charles Peets,
from the Federal Labor Union.

Corresponding Secretary—Zeno M.
Young, from the printers, who was re-
elected.

Treasurer—Joseph Wathen, of the car-
penters.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Nelson Green.
Board of Directors—David Gorman,
Chairman; James McGill, Gus Henry,
John Young and George Dietz.

The newly elected officers were in-
stalled and a rising vote of thanks ten-
dered their predecessors. President Fuchs
holding the meeting strictly to business.

Delegate William Jacobs thanked the
delegates and the unions represented for
the valuable services rendered the Amal-
gamated Association of Street Railway
Employees during the past few weeks.

Upon the request of Charles Dietz the
Central Labor Union will render the
local Carpenters' Unions all the assist-
ance possible.

Delegate Taylor reported the proceed-
ings of the late State Federation of Labor,
and his announcement that James Mc-
Gill had been honored with the Presi-
dency was received with enthusiastic ap-
plause.

Upon motion of Delegate John Young
it was resolved that the delegates to the
Central Labor Union be instructed to re-
port to their respective unions that on
and after March 1, 1900, no fares should be
paid on conductless cars unless said cars
are operated by union motormen.

The resolution referred to above for the
purpose of bringing about a union of the
two central bodies was as follows:

"Resolved, That a committee of five be
appointed to confer with like committee
of the United Trades and Labor Assem-
bly for the purpose of uniting the labor
movement of this city under one head."

The resolution was adopted by a unani-
mous vote, and the committee consists of
President Fuchs and Messrs. Dawson,
Taylor, Martin and Young.

The proposition of the State Federation
of Labor to have two official papers, the
Kentucky Irish American and one to be
started in the near future, received the
hearty endorsement of the delegates.

It was decided to request the Executive
Council of the American Federation of
Labor to issue the charter for the State
Federation at once.

The election was the most harmonious
ever held, and the choice in each in-
stance was made unanimous. The new
President will announce the standing
committees at the next meeting.

James Martin and Zeno Young were
elected by acclamation. The printer
delegates are too popular for any opposi-
tion.

The delegates showed their apprecia-
tion of Dave Gorman by electing him
Chairman of the Board of Directors. His
vote was a handsome one. There is no
doubt but that he will be the next dele-
gate to the American Federation of Labor.
In him the plumbers and gas fitters have
an able representative.

The tobacco workers secured two offices
and the colored brother feels justly elated.

The newly elected President, John
Fuchs, is destined to make his mark. He
is an earnest worker and keeps his union
up to a high standard. He is with the
Frank Fehr Brewing Company, and his
associates are jubilant over his victory.
All must admit he starts out well.

JOHN McGRATH DEAD.

Popular Deputy Jailor Passes
Away After a Lingering
Illness.

The sad announcement Tuesday of the
death of John J. McGrath, the well-
known and popular Deputy Jailor, came
as a shock to his hosts of friends in all
parts of the city, particularly that portion
known as Limerick, where he had lived
all his life.

The deceased was the son of Patrick
McGrath and a brother of Frank Mc-
Grath, of Seventh and York streets. For
several years he was an engineer on the
Louisville & Nashville railroad, but when
Jailor Pfanz was elected that gentleman
appointed Mr. McGrath one of his deputies,
which position he held till his death.
Here he made many friends by his kindly
and courteous manner and strict atten-
tion to his duties.

Last summer he was taken ill, and
though given every attention known to
skill and science, he never fully regained
his health, yet his friends never gave up
hope of his recovery. He is survived by
his wife, to whom he was married last
year, and heartfelt sympathy is felt for
her in her great loss.

His funeral took place Thursday morn-
ing from St. Louis Bertrand's church
with requiem mass, Rev. Father Logan
conducting the solemn obsequies. The
church was thronged with people who
attended the service to show their high
esteem for the dead man. To his wife
and relatives we extend our heartfelt
sympathy. May his soul rest in peace.

LADIES' AID SOCIETY.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the West
End, one of the most popular organiza-
tions in the city, and which has done
much charitable work during the present
winter, will give a euchre party and re-
ception Monday afternoon and evening
at Scholte's Hall, Seventeenth and Mar-
ket streets. The guests will be received
by Mesdames Tom Keenan, Joe Vetter,
John J. Flynn, John Riley and Edward
J. Hollman. Twenty prizes will be dis-
tributed and an enjoyable time is assured.

IRISH UNITY.

Timothy Harrington Presided
at the Meeting of Nation-
alists in London.

Resolution Adopted Declaring
at An End the Division of
the Irish Party.

More Than Usual Importance
Attaches to the Action
Taken.

BRITISH PRESTIGE NOW SHATTERED.

Dispatches from London convey the
welcome news that all sections of the
Irish Nationalists before the opening of
Parliament last Tuesday attended a meet-
ing in committee room No. 16, room No.
15 being avoided owing to its association
with previous discords of the party. Mr.
Timothy Harrington presided.

Messrs. Harrington and Redmond urged
that the time had come to restore unity
in the ranks of the Parliamentary rep-
resentatives of Irish nationalism. Mr.
Redmond described the prestige of Great
Britain as practically shattered, and said
there seemed to be no better time for
promoting union upon a sound and en-
durable basis. He then moved a resolution
declaring at an end the division of the
Irish Nationalist representatives, and that
henceforth they should act together as
one united party. This resolution was
carried unanimously.

Mr. John Redmond made the follow-
ing statement in an interview: "The
first act of the reunited Irish will be to
move an amendment to the address in
favor of the Boers. This duty has been
confided to me."

Lobby gossip at Westminster attaches
more than usual importance to the meet-
ing of the Irish Nationalists, inasmuch as
the event formally ends the former alli-
ance between the larger section of the
Irish Nationalists and the supporters of
Gladstone.

At the opening of Parliament Tuesday
evening Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman
charged the British Ministry in general
and Chamberlain and Balfour in particu-
lar with ignorance and incapacity, and
with having refused the advice and warn-
ings of Sir William Francis Butler, former
Governor of Cape Colony. The Irish
members were all present and proposed
shaking the Government over the Gen.
Butler question. It was their rod in
pickle. Balfour's reply was weak, and
though coached by Chamberlain, was
nothing more than "Your're another,"
and the added assurance that the Gov-
ernment would not rest until the Queen's
supremacy was recognized in South
Africa. He was very angry, which amused
the opposition.

At the annual meeting of the Govern-
ors of Barrington's Hospital, Limerick,
the Mayor presided. Sir Charles Bar-
rington stated that the year had been a
record one in the usefulness of that in-
stitution to the citizens. Some forty-two
patients were treated at the beginning of
the year and 662 during the year.

The following changes have been made
in the Diocese of Clonfert: Rev. B.
Bowes, President Esker College, to the
Presidency of St. Brendan's College,
Loughrea; Rev. Father Morgan to the
Presidency of Esker College; Rev. P.
O'Loughlin, President of St. Brendan's
Seminary, Loughrea, to the curacy of
Kilreeckle.

At the meeting of the Athlone Board of
Guardians on Saturday a letter was read
from the Local Government Board in-
forming the guardians that unless Dr.
Everard sends in his resignation forth-
with they will remove him by an order
under seal. The ground of complaint is
that he does not reside within the Brides-
well dispensary district.

At Tullamore Petty Sessions an ex-
soldier named McLeade was charged in
custody with committing a violent as-
sault upon Constable Bruen, Tullamore.
The Constable stated that the defendant
attacked him in a very violent manner.
As the prisoner was being removed to the
barracks he said he would prefer doing a
term in gaol than to have to fight against
Kruger. The prisoner was sentenced to
three months' imprisonment.

A proposal with regard to the employ-
ment of labor on road contracts was made
at the quarterly meeting of the Dundalk
Rural district. T. J. Byrne moved "That
a committee be appointed to consider, in
conjunction with the County Surveyor,
the possibility of so arranging the road
contracts as to afford laborers an oppor-
tunity of competing for them." Mr.
Byrne said his idea was to split up the
larger contracts and to arrange them in
sections. This, he submitted, would be
a much more satisfactory, cheaper and
more easily worked arrangement than
the direct employment of labor by the
councils. After discussion the motion
was adopted.

THE EMERALD CLUB.

The Emerald Club gave their first sec-
lect party and hop at Diehl's Hall last
Monday evening. Those present were
Misses Sadie, Nellie and Hallie Whalen,
Katie Martin, Mayme Brown, Nora Do-
lan, Katie and Mayme Kinney, Mayme
Pierce, Bettie and Susie Connors, Mayme
Perry, Julia Dooley, Mayme Taylor, Mary

Fitzgerald, Mayme Scally, May Lally,
Lily Halfpenny, Katie Broderick, Maggie
and Josie Haley, Messrs. Tom Furlong,
William Hendrick, Edward White, Wil-
liam Eisler, William Garvin, Tom Sinnett,
Nick Furlong, Edward Barry, John
Dixon, Rob Furlong, William Carlton,
George Fleck, "Happy" King, Edward
Furlong, John Willinghamurst, Pat O'Brien,
Tom Barry, John and Charles Brown,
Edward Smith, John Halfpenny, Harry
Crowder, George Early, James Hendricks,
Tom Finsley, Frank Robinson and Bud
Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. George Adair,
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kelly, Mr. and
Mrs. Frank Bennett. Encouraged by the
splendid patronage which was shown
them, they have decided to repeat their
success at Fountain Ferry Park March
12. Officers and members of the club:
Joseph Conley, President and Treasurer;
Oscar Early, Vice President; Harry Fur-
long, Secretary; John Dolan, James Mar-
tin, Joseph Harris, George Walters, Will
Broderick, Thomas McQuaid and Clarence
Lammelein.

HAPPILY WEDDED.

Brilliant Scene at the Slack-
Monarch Nuptials at
St. Patrick's.

St. Patrick's church never presented a
more brilliant scene than that last Tues-
day morning, when Miss Ella Grace
Slack and Paul Thomas Monarch were
united in marriage by Right Rev. Mon-
signor Gambon with nuptial high mass.
The church was beautiful with elaborate
decorations of palms and ferns, and the
altar was banked with a profusion of
flowers. Tall palms stood on either side
the chancel, through which the bride and
groom passed to receive holy communion
at the close of the wedding ceremony.
At the appointed hour the organist an-
nounced the bridal party with the Lohen-
grin march. The maid of honor, Miss
Mary Montgomery, of Elizabethtown,
came first, followed by the bride and her
father, Mr. John W. Slack. At the chan-
cel they were met by the groom and his
best man, Dent Slack. Frank Slack and
Tom Keenan assisted Monsignor Gambon
in the service of the mass.

The maid of honor was attired in a
beautiful toilet of white Paris muslin
elaborately trimmed in lace and made
with a deep train. She wore a black vel-
vet hat trimmed in pompons of tulle and
carried a bouquet of pink carnations.

The bride wore a handsome wedding
gown of white brocade Duchess satin,
made with a long train and trimmed with
a deep bertha of lace placed in silver.
A tulle wedding veil fell in graceful folds
over her shoulders, and she carried a
bunch of bride's roses and ferns.

During the ceremony the organist
played "Call Me Thine Own," and at the
offertory the beautiful strains of the
"Ave Maria" filled the edifice. The
Mendelssohn bridal march accompanied
the wedding party as they left the
church. There were a large number of
friends of the contracting parties present
from out of town.

After the ceremony the relatives were
entertained at breakfast at the home of
the bride's parents. The bridal table was
arranged with a central mound of pink
and white carnations and illuminated
with candelabra filled with pink candles.
The smaller tables were ornamented with
pink tapers. Covers were laid at the
bridal table for Mr. and Mrs. Paul
Thomas Monarch, Mr. and Mrs. John W.
Slack, Miss Mary Montgomery, Mr. Dent
Slack, Mrs. E. A. Slack, Monsignor Gam-
bon and Father Kelleher. Later in the
day Mr. and Mrs. Monarch left for In-
dianapolis and Chicago on a bridal trip.
On their return they will make their
home with Mrs. Frank Parsons, at Second
and St. Catherine streets.

PRETTY EUCHE.

Ladies of the Ancient Order
of Hibernians Entertain
Many Friends.

Hibernian Hall was the scene of one of
the largest, prettiest and most enjoyable
euchre and dancing parties of the season
Monday evening, when the Ladies' Aux-
iliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians
entertained hundreds of their friends,
every chair and table being occupied.

The amiable President, Miss Rose
Sweeney, was assisted in receiving by
Mrs. Tom Keenan and Misses Kitty
Nalty, Nell Dugan, Julia Kearns and
Kate Shaughnessy, and all were given a
hearty welcome. The guest of honor was
the Rev. Father Sheehy, whose brief but
unexpected talk put all in the best of
humor, during which he paid an eloquent
tribute to the Ladies' Auxiliary and re-
gretted its membership was not larger.

Upon the stroke of the bell the game
was played fast and furious, the players
constantly changing places amidst mirth
and laughter as they won or lost, while
those who desired passed the time in
dancing in the ball-room. It is estimated
that nearly 500 were present, all of whom
spoke in the highest terms of the hospi-
tality displayed, and many are now ex-
pected to become members.

The next meeting of the Ladies' Aux-
iliary will take place at Hibernian Hall
on Sunday afternoon, Friday 11, when
each member is urged to be present.

Chauncey Olcott, the well-known actor
has written a letter to Division 5 of Bal-
timore in which he returns thanks for the
floral harp sent him by the division in
recognition of his service toward the
elevation of the Irish drama and music
on the stage.

PROCLAIMED!

But the United Irish League
Out-Maneuver the Cas-
tle Agents.

Bishop Clancy Sent a Splendid
Letter Approving the
Meeting.

Ireland's Enemies Terrified at
the Tremendous Growth
of the League.

THE LAND LEAGUE DAYS RECALLED.</

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WILLIAM M. HIGGINS, Publisher.

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LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1906.

A DASTARDLY DEED.

The shooting of Senator Goebel in Frankfort merits, as it receives, the unqualified denunciation of all, regardless of politics or any other test. Whatever may be charged against Goebel, personal, political or otherwise, even if it could be claimed that he deserved death, assassination is odious to all, and especially to Kentuckians, because it is cowardly, if for no other reason. Who fired the shot is not known, nor is it positively known exactly where it came from, though believed to have been fired from a window of the Executive building. No matter who did it or why, it is universally denounced.

So far there is no indication that the political managers of either party have approved or consented to such violence, and only the intensely partisan, on the one hand, charge it to the Republicans, or on the other, attempt to palliate it by claiming Goebel's course provoked, as it did justify it. Partisanship aside, all agree that the leaders on both sides are men of character, manhood and sense; that whatever they may urge for political advantage, they have one end all sought to avoid violence and bloodshed. It will require positive proof to convince Kentuckians that their representative men of either party are capable of such cowardly barbarity.

MAKE UP AND UNITE.

There is a fair prospect of healing the breach and bringing about unity and harmony in labor's ranks in this city and State. We sincerely trust it will succeed. The Central Labor Union, whatever its faults, has manifested no ill-will toward those who seceded from it and sought to form an opposing body, but has persisted in extending the olive branch, and repeatedly proposed to confer and settle differences and welcome back their brethren to the fold. While there has been, in the heat of contention, much said on both sides that had better been unsaid, there was no formal utterance or act of bitterness.

The Kentucky Irish American recognized that the trouble did not originate in labor matters, but was due to causes outside, and rather attributed to the error of honest and true men than to any sinister motive. We refrained from denunciation, but disapproved and regretted dissension and division, from which, no matter which side was wrong, no good for labor could result. We conceded to all the right to their opinion and to contend therefor. They have exercised that privilege to the full extent under the law of organized labor, carrying the issue on appeal to the highest authority, the American Federation, and the decision of that body ought to settle the case with all law-abiding members, who should accept it as final and submit to its decree.

The Central Labor Union has been sustained throughout on every point, and with a commendable spirit that should inspire all friends of labor, does not exult over its victory to humiliate the opposition, but invites them again to return and resume their place in the legal body, that all is forgiven and forgotten, and hereafter unity of energy and harmony of feeling in labor's cause may prevail to the benefit of all in future. There need be no sacrifice of principle nor admission of wrong in this no aspersion of character or motive. It was a case in which good and true men differed, some few lost

their heads and wagged their tongues, suspected what did not exist and said more than the facts would warrant, and finally thought the only way to bring unity and peace was to divide and fight. All must agree that was not wise; but workmen are only human, after all, and are not the only people who do what is not wise. But let them profit thereby. Come together in a friendly spirit, let bygones be, turn your attention and efforts to furthering instead of pulling down labor interests, and when there is fighting to do turn your guns on your enemies instead of each other. Fall in and quit your arguing about who is to be the captain.

AN AMERICAN (?) APPEALS.

John Hays Hammond has returned to the United States and is being interviewed to convince the public that they have the wrong view of the Transvaal trouble and their sympathies ought to be with the English; that the Transvaal and Orange Free States are not republics, but oligarchies, unjustly taxing without representation, and use their courts to favor the Boers and oppress foreigners; that England seeks to remedy this, and compel compliance with what the American people recognize as justice. Mr. Hammond claims to be an American, though he practically forfeited his claim to citizenship by participation in a "little conspiracy," as he terms it. He held a good position with an English mining company, which is for the present dispossessed and idle because of the war.

Mr. Hammond says the Transvaal disregards the American principle of "no taxation without representation," but he refers to the tax on outlanders, as he admits. The outlanders are aliens, and in the Transvaal, as in the United States and all other countries, they are taxed, but denied representation until they become citizens in the manner and on the terms prescribed by the law of the country.

The outlanders include all nationalities—Germans, Austrians, French, Belgians, Hollanders, Portuguese, Italians and Americans, all having large property and business interests, as well as the English, yet none of them but England or their governments have protested against or sought to remedy the alleged oppression and injustice, or had any trouble or dispute with the Transvaal Government.

So, on this point the Transvaal and the United States are similar, and his first plea is of no avail.

He charges that the courts in the Transvaal are partial to the Boers and prejudiced against the outlanders, and cites that a Boer charged with murder was released on \$1,000 bond, while he (Hammond) for "mixing up in a little conspiracy" was required to give \$10,000 bond. Mr. Hammond fails to give the details of that "little conspiracy."

Though an outlander (alien) Mr. Hammond participated in the Jameson conspiracy and raid into the Transvaal to seize Johannesburg by force of arms. By law he was a filibuster, a common outlaw, and by all law was liable to be summarily shot when captured in the act. He likewise fails to state that because of his unlawful act the United States Government, of which he claimed to be a citizen, did not interfere in his behalf farther than to insure him a fair trial in accordance with Transvaal law, the penalty being his expulsion from the Transvaal. But for the leniency of the Trans-

vaal courts, which he denounces, Mr. Hammond would have been shot, hanged or imprisoned for a long term, instead of coming to the United States to traduce and misrepresent the Transvaal Government and people, whose hospitality he had abused, whose laws he had violated, whose rights he sought to destroy, and whose mercy he fails to appreciate.

Hammond, like other defenders of England's Transvaal policy, in his statements fully illustrates that they need only be given rope enough to hang themselves. The American people generally understand the question too well to be influenced by such interested and biased authorities as Hammond.

England is learning something about neutrality laws. She had to surrender flour seized in Delagoa bay, and must not hereafter seize food as contraband. She seized a cargo of sulphur, only to release it after being notified that sulphur is not contraband. She stopped and boarded German and Holland mail and merchant vessels, and had to apologize and promise not to do it again. At her instigation the Portuguese officers arrested fifty Frenchmen passing through Lourenço Marquese, supposed recruits for the Boer army, but as they had proper passports they were released and allowed to go their way, on demand of the French Consul. France is fortifying a port in Madagascar, and has ordered 50,000 troops, artillery and war vessels to proceed there; England is suspicious and intimidated she would like to know why, but thus far her curiosity has not been gratified. Owing to neutrality England's fleet is of no use to her in her trying dilemma; she can not use it against the Boers, and on the high seas and in neutral ports it must not interfere with the vessels of other nations. Neutrality is England's check rein, and she dare not break it, even though the Boers are thus enabled to maintain communication with the world by neutral mails and telegraph, and receive supplies, arms, ammunition and recruits by neutral vessels through neutral territory. Neutrality respects the rights of both belligerents, and compels both to respect the rights of all others. England is undoubtedly getting far the worst of it, but she can not help it if she would avoid war with other nations.

The Courier-Journal cites as evidence that the Transvaal is not a republic that only those who profess the Protestant religion are eligible to office. The right to prescribe qualifications for office is inherent in all governments, republics included. England proscribes from certain offices Roman Catholics and, indeed, all but members of the established (Episcopal) church. Only in the United States is there no religious test, though the recent exclusion of Roberts from Congress because he is a Mormon indicates that in certain cases we apply the test. Then, there are those in this country, even in this city, who under the plea of patriotism favor amending the law, and so far as they are able practice proscription of Roman Catholics, and the Courier-Journal's record on this is not of a character to justify its posing as a critic of the Transvaal Republic or any other government for favoring or proscribing for religious belief.

The Courier-Journal publishes a favorable comment on the action of another city accepting a donation from Mr. Carnegie for a public library, and intimates Louisville should do the same. There is no serious objection to the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's proffer of \$125,000 for a public library, but there is a decided objection to allowing the Polytechnic Society to dump its old books, rubbish and debts on the city for support, with the society retaining control of its management. Let the City Council reject the Polytechnic scheme in toto, arrange for the establishment, maintenance and control of a public library absolutely by the city, ac-

cept Mr. Carnegie's donation with thanks, and nobody but the Polytechnic folks will object. Louisville wants and ought to have a public library, will gratefully accept donations therefor, but doesn't want donations nor a library on the conditions named by the Polytechnic Society.

The continuous British reverses in South Africa are giving the public a realization that England's real prowess is bluff, and in surprise it is frequently asked: If the Boers can bring England to such a crisis, what would she do in a war with one of the first-rate powers? Well, if she had an ally who would do the fighting while she did the bragging, she would fight and claim the glory as she has always done. If she had to go it alone she would bluff, back down and gracefully apologize, as she has always done, except three times—twice with the United States, when she got whipped, and now with the Boers, in which the results up to date show only Boer victories.

The Cockneys on the Courier-Journal and Times are busy explaining why those "British successes in South Africa" kicked, and why they are not so bad as they might have been, don't-cher-know!

There is not much danger of the American Federation recognizing the so-called State Federation at Covington. The fact that Sidener is its guiding spirit is enough to insure its repudiation.

The indictment against Whallen was quashed, the charges against Whallen in the Legislature are hung up. Harrel has been bound over to answer in the Jefferson Circuit Court. Next!

We regret our Frankfort letter detailing the deplorable situation at the State capital arrived too late for this week's issue.

CHARLES O'HEARN DIES SUDDENLY.

Charles O'Hearn, aged thirty-five years, died at St. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital last Sunday morning after brief illness of consumption, and the announcement caused unexpressed grief among his large number of friends and acquaintances. The deceased was well-known and popular in both this city and Jeffersonville, where he had relatives, among them Maurice and Bernard Coll. For some years Mr. O'Hearn was associated with Pat Sweeney in Louisville, but upon the departure of the latter for Cuba some time ago he went to Middleborough, returning here only recently. He was a nephew of Mrs. Lawrence Mackey, of Seventeenth and Lytle streets. His funeral took place from St. Patrick's church with solemn requiem mass, Monsignor Gambon officiating, and his remains were followed to St. Louis cemetery by many mourning friends and relatives.

TOM MOORE'S HARP.

A New York lady recently received from Dublin a musical instrument with an interesting history. It is the harp of Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, and is the property of Marie Glover-Miller, the concert singer and soprano soloist of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The instrument belonged to her grandfather, the late Prof. Glover, of Dublin, to whom it was given by the Messrs. Power of the city, the firm that first published Moore's poems. Prof. Glover, shortly before his death, gave it to his daughter, Mrs. Daniel Glover-Sullivan, organist of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York. She presented it to her daughter in turn, Mrs. Miller. The harp is of the style known as the Irish Dalgay. It is about three feet in height and weighs perhaps ten pounds. It has a gracefully curved front pillar and sweep of neck. Its compass comprises thirty notes, tuned diatonically in the key of G. On one side of the instrument is a silver plate bearing the inscription "Moore's harp, presented by Professor Glover."

IMPORTANT CHANGE.

On January 1, 1903, a very important law, affecting workers of all classes, will come into operation in Switzerland. From that period henceforward it will be compulsory on every employer over the age of fourteen years carrying on work other than on his own account to insure himself in order to make provision for his maintenance in case of sickness or accident. Apprentices and improvers, even though they are not in receipt of wages, will have to comply with the act. The only persons exempt from its provisions will be those who are employed for less than a week, and those in receipt of \$1,000 a year and upward. The authorities, however, are empowered to extend the obligation to casual laborers and persons who are employed for only brief periods. For the purpose of the act there will be a district sick fund in each division of the country having not less than 2,000 inhabitants, and this the workers must join. An employer having over 100 persons employed in his establishment may found a branch of the sick fund among his own workers. The Federal Government and the employers contribute to the fund, which provides allowances for sickness, accidents and burials.

SOCIETY.

Dr. George Roberts has returned home from Chicago.

Miss Maud Van Arsdale, of Bagdad, is visiting friends in this city.

Mrs. William Maguire was the guest of friends in Indianapolis this week.

Miss Frances Nelson was this week the guest of Mrs. Bert Cross in Lexington.

Mrs. James Malona has returned from a week's visit with friends in Lexington.

Hon. Oscar Turner returned to Washington Tuesday morning, after a brief visit here.

Mrs. Lee Larkin and Mrs. Lizzie Larkin spent the week in Chicago, guests of Mrs. Ball.

M. T. Sullivan, of Memphis, was among those from a distance at the Beatty-Andler wedding.

August Hollenbach was among the Louisvilleans who visited West Baden Springs last week.

Miss Ella Finnegan, of Madison, was this week the guest of her brother, Dan Finnegan, in Jeffersonville.

Miss Kate Cummings has returned from an enjoyable visit with Mrs. Julia Barry Healy at New Haven.

Mrs. Julia Sullivan has returned to her home in Memphis. She was here to attend the Beatty-Andler wedding.

Miss Norma Keiran gave a lotto party last Sunday afternoon in honor of her cousins, Robbie and Keiran Caster.

Mrs. Matt Hickey, of New Albany, will return next week from Lexington, where she is the guest of Miss Belle Angle.

Mrs. Edward J. McDermott left for Lexington Wednesday morning, where she will remain two weeks visiting friends.

Miss Katherine Caldwell has returned from New York City, where she was the guest of her sister, Miss Margaret Caldwell.

Mrs. James Montgomery, who was here to attend the Slack-Monarch wedding, has returned to her home in Elizabeth town.

Miss Mollie Scannell left last Monday evening for Pulaski, Tenn., where she will be the guest of her uncle, Mr. Owen Callahan.

Friends of Miss Nannie Parham will be sorry to hear that she has removed to Elizabethtown, Ohio, where she will reside permanently.

Miss Lily Halligan will leave next Thursday for a month's visit to Mount City, Ill., where she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Piland.

Rev. Father Patrick Hannigan, nephew of Right Rev. Monsignor Gambon, who has returned to Philadelphia, made many friends during his short visit in Louisville.

Mr. Joseph Hubbs, Sr., who for years conducted an extensive carpet and wall-paper trade in this city, but now retired from business, has returned from a week's sojourn at West Baden Springs.

Misses Lizzie Murphy and Annie Hershey are among those who successfully passed the late civil service examination held here for clerks in the post-office department, their percentage being very high.

John Winn's lady friends say that he was certainly ill advised by his men friends when he consented to part with his mustache, but the men say that he now resembles the great orator William Jennings Bryan.

There is great happiness at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Martin, 1225 Churchill street, over the arrival Sunday of a lovely little girl, and the congratulations have been many. Mother and daughter are doing well.

Patrick Sweeney, of Six-mile Switch, Ind., was here visiting friends Tuesday. He was in business in this city for many years, and contemplates returning to Louisville again, the life of a Hoosier farmer being too slow for him.

Mrs. T. J. Monarch, Mrs. Thomas Manning, Misses Susie and Georgia Slack and Robert Slack came from Owensboro to attend the Slack-Monarch wedding. While here they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Slack, Second street.

Mr. J. E. Flanagan, of Chicago, was here this week as the guest of his cousin, Mr. John R. Gleason. Mr. Flanagan was a resident of New Albany until a few years ago, when he moved to Chicago, where he is now doing a prosperous business, being half owner of the largest stained glass factory in America.

The marriage of Miss Mayne Arlington and Martin Roberts will be solemnized at the Cathedral rectory Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Miss Arlington is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Arlington, and is very popular among her wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Roberts is engaged in the brokerage business on Main street. The young couple will go to housekeeping at 1328 West Walnut street.

The friends of Mr. Lawrence Peace will entertain him Monday evening in the form of a surprise euchre and home social, to be given in commemoration of his twenty-first birthday. The little affair promises to be one of the most enjoyable of the season, and will reflect creditably on the managers—Misses Kate Dalton, Marietta Marchand, Rose and Josie Burg, Abbie Peake, Edna and Julia Lawrence, Messrs. Patrick King, Walter Glynn and John Burg. There will be a number of out-of-town friends in attendance.

The members of the Emerald Club, of 712 East Washington street, gave their first social and dance and supper at Diehl's Hall. Among those present were Misses Katie Martin, Julia Dooley, Katie Broderick, Nellie Whalen, Mamie Brown, Mamie Pierce. It was such a grand success that they voted to give another dance on March 12. The members are: Joseph Conley, President and Treasurer; Oscar Earley, Vice President; Harry Furlong, Secretary; John Dolan, James Martin, Thomas McQuaid, William Broderick, Joseph Harris, Clarence Lemline and George Waters.

CHAFF.

Amelia Kussner, the American artist, who has been shut up in Kimberley ever since the commencement of hostilities, has escaped thence and left Paris January 27 for our country. Great power and unlimited wealth have had their effect on this little woman in that she thinks Cecil Rhodes a king among men. If Paul Kruger gets him the stride of this colossal Rhodes will be abridged, and like the bronze wonder of ancient times his greatness will be naught but a memory, his wealth only a myth. Miss Kussner states that the treatment she received from the Boers was most courteous. At one time they feared she was a spy, but on being assured that she was an American they allowed her to pass. She also adds that they have a wonderful respect for women. The British, false in everything, describe the Boers as being little else than savage brutes. They constantly warned newspaper men not to get among the Dutch or they should receive the most cruel treatment from these wild, half-civilized people. To the amazement of these same knights of the pen they were found to be kindly, courteous and honest in all their dealings with one another and with strangers. Misrepresentation is always characteristic of the man with the weak case. Having nothing to fall back on, he must resort to falsification to bolster him up. The Britons, with their usual conceit, think that America will take a view of the Dutch situation through British glasses, but in this they are mistaken. Americans are able to do their own seeing as well as their own thinking, and it is to be hoped that these brave fighters for liberty and human rights will be aided by American sympathy. What benefit will it be to them to wish them success if we take no material steps to help them—if we see them struggling and do not lend a hand? If the British women are sewing, mending and knitting week-day and Sabbath alike for their men who are being slaughtered in an unholy cause that they may have good clothing and plenty of it, why can not the women of this country form bands to provide suitable and necessary raiment for those who are fighting for a sacred purpose? Humanity is one, though nations have their differences, and the sick and wounded Boers need hospital ships as well as the English. The miserable scoundrels in New York who fitted out hospital ships for a people that has more wealth than they have, and who were sneered at by Londoners for having done so, would have exhibited common sense and consistency had their efforts been for the good of the Boers, who need such material assistance. But for these unpatriotic Americans opposite the word brains must be written "minus," opposite charity "truculency."

Many letters are coming weekly from Americans in Cuba, in all of which they tell of the vast improvements being made there in every department. The sanitary conditions are so altered that they are in hopes of the entire elimination of yellow fever from that city. One mast of the wrecked Maine is still to be seen reaching high above the water. Cleaning and ventilation are begun at Morro Castle, or there could be no penetrating its many and dark corridors and dungeons. The boneyard wherein lie the skeletons of those who either did not or would not pay for their burial while yet living and able to attend to business is in many parts being covered with dirt, that its horrors may not so impress new-comers to the island. Bands of street cleaners may be seen as here, scraping and sweeping, and when the new sewer is completed, which will carry the city's refuse several miles away into the sea, Havana will be rid of the greatest menace to its health and prosperity—the pouring of the city's filth into the harbor. Much praise is being given by correspondents, even by those who are opposed to the friars, to the Catholic nuns of Cuba. Their generosity and complete unselfishness and true piety are a surprise to all. The Catholic Sister knows no distinction of race, color or creed, and when Government rations were sent to them last year to distribute among the sick and wounded tears of gratitude and surprise rolled down the cheeks of many of them, because in some cases they had not expected assistance. This was a source of genuine edification to many military and Government officials who, having a dislike for the friars, were inclined to let the Sisters have the benefit of the same prejudice. Before the torrid summer sets in the climate is delightful and to those who have once lived on the island there is always a fascination to return.

In many of the leading cities of the world ambidexterity is being taught in the schools, and why should it not? Children leave the schools with one shoulder higher than the other, eyes differently focused and one hand practically useless, although physiologists have been telling us for years that the right side of the brain is connected with the left side of the body. In New York and Philadelphia drawing and clay modeling are taught and both hands are employed equally. Circular designs on the blackboard are used and ambidexterity is employed with fine results. Every year brings its changes into our schools, but this one will open up new fields of thought and exercise that will result beneficially to coming generations.

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The history of armies tells of no body of troops in the world which had a longer or more uninterrupted career of glory than the Irish Brigade in the service of France. For a hundred years hardly a battle of consequence was fought in Europe in which it did not take part, often carrying off the highest honors of the field and always displaying valor and good conduct.

As one of the last incidents in its glorious history was a brief participation in our struggle for independence during the siege of Savannah in 1779, American readers should find interest in the records of its fame.

The formal organization of the historical Irish Brigade was in 1698, but there were Irish troops in the French service before that. From 1652 to 1658 a regiment of infantry and one of cavalry composed of Irishmen had served the French King and in 1671 Charles II. permitted the Comte de Hamilton to recruit a body of 1,500 men in Ireland for the French service which was known as Hamilton's regiment till the Count's death in 1676, when it was broken up and the men distributed among other French corps.

In 1690, when James II. was hard pressed in Ireland, he begged Louis XIV. for a re-enforcement of trained soldiers. That monarch sent a body of 6,000 men, but only on condition that James should send him in return as many of his untrained Irish levies, which James did, sending them on the same ships that had brought the French troops over. Louis organized the Irishmen into three regiments, commanded respectively by Col. Justin McCarthy, afterward made Lord Mountcashel; Hon. Daniel O'Brien, afterward Lord Clare, and Hon. Arthur Dillon. Mountcashel commanded the brigade, which was known afterward as "The Old Brigade."

After the battle of the Boyne James II. made his way as fast as he could to France, but his Irish supporters maintained the war in his behalf for a year longer. By the terms of the capitulation of Limerick all officers, soldiers and their families who chose to go were furnished transportation beyond seas, with their household goods, plate and jewelry. Twenty thousand of the troops of James determined to go to France; about 3,000 accepted the offers of William and took service in the English army. Of those who went to France most took service in the army of James, which was paid by the French King and practically part of his army. An invasion of England was at once projected, in which the Irish troops were to take part, but the total defeat of the French fleet by the combined fleets of the English and Dutch put an end to that undertaking, and the Irish troops joined the armies of the French King in Flanders, Germany, Spain and Italy.

During the campaigns of 1692 and 1693 they had abundant opportunity of taking revenge on the English, and especially distinguished themselves at the battle of Neerwinden, where William of Orange was completely defeated by the Marshal Duke of Luxembourg. Their valor was again most conspicuous at the celebrated battle of Marsaglia in Italy, where Marshal Catinat, commanding the French, defeated the allied army under Prince Eugene. Catinat had about 6,000 of the Irish troops commanded by Col. Wauchop. Early in the action Prince Eugene succeeded in piercing the French center, but was stopped by Clare's regiment, which drove him back by an impetuous charge and then held their ground. At a critical moment later in the day Wauchop charged with his whole force and compelled Eugene to retire, leaving Catinat master of the field. At Barcelona in 1697 they won the high commendation of the Marshal Duke of Vendome, who was not much given to praise.

In all the campaigns against the League of Augsburg the Irish troops took part in nearly every battle or skirmish of consequence and gained a reputation without which their organization would hardly have survived.

After the peace of Ryswick, by which Louis XIV. acknowledged William as lawful King of England, it was manifestly impossible for him to allow the army of James as such to remain in his dominions, but he did not wish to lose the services of troops who had been so efficient, and therefore determined to take the greater part of them, then amounting to about 12,000 men, and by uniting them with the brigade of Mountcashel form a corps into which all future refugees from Ireland might be enlisted.

There was considerable difficulty in effecting this reorganization of the Irish troops in a satisfactory manner, owing to the peculiar character of the force and the unusual number of officers. Almost the whole of the Roman Catholic nobility and gentry of Ireland were to be found among the officers, and the rank and file, composed of younger brothers and sons and the tenantry of the officers, bound to them by ties of kinship and locality, embraced much better material than was to be found in the ranks of most European armies of that period. In the reorganization an extra number of officers was appointed, and at a time when per-

sonal valor counted for so much in war this was an advantage. Still a surplus of officers remained whom King Louis allowed to retain their nominal rank with small pay. This was not satisfactory, and finally he formed them into a distinct corps, with the full pay of their nominal rank to serve wherever he might wish to employ them. During the early career of the Brigade this corps of "reformed" officers, as they were called, formed a valuable adjunct to it and was itself distinguished on many occasions.

During the first half of the eighteenth century particularly there was little difficulty in keeping the ranks of the Brigade full. Having no hope of distinction in their own country, Irish Roman Catholics sought opportunities abroad and the organization of their countrymen in the French army afforded the most attractive openings. A careful writer has estimated that between 1691 and 1745 no less than 450,000 Irishmen died in the service of France.

The war of the Spanish succession, which began almost immediately after the formation of the Brigade, was completed, enabled Louis to turn their services to good account. In the early part of 1702 a detachment of 600 under command of Cols. Arthur Dillon and Walter Bourke formed part of a garrison of 5,000 holding the city of Cremona, where Marshal Villiers, the French commander, made his headquarters. Prince Eugene was in the vicinity with an army too small to lay regular siege to the place, but it was important and he attempted to surprise it. The garrison was careless about sentinel duty, and by help from the inside he introduced 500 men through a sewer into the houses of some friends, who opened the gates on one side of the city to his troops, while he sent another body of 5,000 around to cross the Po on a bridge of boats and attack the city from that direction. Eugene took possession of the eastern half of the city and captured Marshal Villiers before the surprised garrison could offer efficient resistance. He sent troops across the city to seize the Po gate, but they were met by Major O'Mahony with a part of the Irish, who held them till the rest of his command rallied to him, when they took position in the fortifications about the gate, sent a detachment which destroyed the bridge of boats, thus preventing Eugene's re-enforcements from crossing, and then held their position against the assaults of that branch of their antagonists till late in the afternoon, when Eugene, finding that his re-enforcements could not reach him, and that he was too weak to hold the town, withdrew to his camp. The Irish troops were organized the credit of saving the city and were commended by the King, but the victory cost them dear. From 600 their strength was cut down to 250. The loss included eighty-seven officers and 263 enlisted men, the large proportion of officers being due to the peculiar organization of the Brigade before noted.

At Blenheim the Brigade again distinguished itself and covered the retreat of the French division opposed to Prince Eugene. Of their conduct at Cassano the Duc de Vendome wrote to Louis XIV. in terms of the highest praise. At Ramillies the Brigade suffered heavily and its commander, Lord Clare, was killed. He was succeeded in nominal command of the Brigade by his infant son, afterward the hero of Fontenoy. At Calcineto the Brigade was specially distinguished. It took part in the battles of Almanza, Oudenarde, Malplaquet and Dettingen, but was not heavily engaged at either place.

The glory of the Brigade culminated at Fontenoy in 1745, when under the immediate eye of King Louis XV., who was present with his son to witness the battle, the Brigade snatched victory from defeat by a dash and determined charge on the English column which had pierced the French center and was sweeping everything before it. The English suffered first shock, but their advance was stopped and then they began a slow retreat and the day was saved to the French King, who saw how it was done.

The Brigade that day consisted of the regiments of Clare, Dillon, Bulkeley, Roth, Birwick, Lally and Fitzjames, and was commanded by Lord Clare, son of the hero of Ramillies, and Count Arthur Dillon. Clare and Dillon won undying laurels at Fontenoy and lived to serve their adopted country for many years in peace and war, but Count Lally was destined to play a more important part in the history of the world than either of them, and his career in India, where he was sent not long after Fontenoy with a portion of the Irish Brigade, would furnish material for a volume.

During the absence of Lally with his contingent in the East the Brigade from a variety of causes began to decline. The eight years of peace that followed the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, succeeded by seven years of war, in which the French armies were rarely successful, demoralized the Irish regiments, while the repeal of many of the more stringent laws against the Roman Catholics in Ireland soon after the accession of George III. enabled the Irish to serve in the army of their legitimate sovereign and took away what was one of the chief inducements to seek foreign service.

Count Dillon with 1,400 men of the Brigade accompanied the expedition of Count D'Estaing against the British West Indies and with Count D'Estaing's fleet co-operated with Gen. Lincoln in the attack on Savannah in 1779, thus connecting this famous corps with our struggle for independence. The last occasion on which any number of the Irish Brigade fought under the banner of France was at the siege of Brimstone Hill, on the island of St. Christopher, which was taken by the French after a siege of thirty-one days. Count Dillon was made Governor General of the island, which position he retained till the peace of 1783, by which that island was restored to England and the independence of the United States acknowledged.

The famous Brigade—"the goodliest fellowship of famous knights whereof the world bears record"—was broken up in 1791. The French National Assembly of that year abolished all distinctions between foreign troops in the French service and native French regiments. A part of the Brigade accepted this arrangement, preferred to remain in France and became part of the general army of the republic, but six regiments, commanded respectively by the Duke de Fitzjames, the Hon. Henry Dillon, Viscount Falkland, the Marquis de Daniel O'Connell and Col. Conway, preferring to follow the fortunes of the royal family under whose flag the Brigade had fought for a hundred years, emigrated with the French Legitimists, and soon after took service in the British army, of which for so long their corps had been the bravest, most constant and most implacable foes.

KNIGHTS ROYAL ARCH.

Big Afternoon Parade and a Grand Mask Ball Last Monday.

Among the powerful societies organized in this city during the past year none have been more successful than the Knights of the Royal Arch, which is composed of saloon-keepers and bartenders, who are banded together for benevolent purposes and mutual protection, providing both sick and death benefits. The Louisville lodge already numbers about 500 members, with the following officers:

Valiant Commander—Ben H. Shradler.
Lieutenant Commander—John H. DeWitt.

Recorder—Emile Graeser.
Treasurer—Henry Reeb.
Master of Ceremonies—Mike J. Madden.
Chief Orator—John Burns, of the Farmers' Home.

Captain of the Guard—Hugh H. Mullen.
Grand Tyler—William R. Fisher.

The Knights held their annual mask ball at Music Hall Monday evening, and the attendance was very large, the costumes varied and attractive. This was preceded by a parade in carriages during the afternoon. The ball-room presented an animated scene, old and young tripping the light fantastic till the "wee sma' hours." Its success was due to the untiring labors of the Entertainment Committee, John Kenney Chairman, and Ben Shradler, John DeWitt, Jacob Graft, Eugene McShane and Henry Reeb, who also received their friends. George Graeser was the music director, with Joe Miller and C. Robinson as assistants. The grand march was a feature and was gallantly led by genial Joe Miller, after which the floor managers were kept moving lively making places for the throng upon the floor. The floor committee were distinguished by handsome red badges, among them being Pat Sharkey, Joe Rademaker, Harry Wallace, Tom Johnson, Harvey Schumaker, John Cuneo, Charles Warnke, M. J. Brennan and J. Seitz, and they saw that all who wanted had partners.

Refreshments of all kinds were dispensed lavishly and quite a large sum was realized.

Among those present were noted lawyers, merchants, mechanics and office-holders in large numbers, all intent on having a good time, in which all succeeded.

Henry Welker, better known as "Sticks," representing the Walters Brothers' brewery, was always surrounded by a throng of friends, who were treated royally. Notwithstanding "Sticks" has only one leg, he was one of the liveliest present and got through the crowds with the utmost ease.

Val Leister, than whom there is no more gentlemanly and popular saloonist in this city, contributed liberally to the success of the ball, having invited a large number of friends to accompany him and partake of his hospitality. Several tables were required and he was assisted by Peter Herberger and Secretary Graeser.

The appearance of genial Mike Sweeney had an electrical effect. His mirth and good humor were contagious, and his reception was participated in by ladies and gentlemen in large numbers. Limerick was represented by a large delegation headed by Mayor Richard Quinn and Jim Ross, Harry Kerr and Frank McGrath, who arrived early and remained till late. Much fun and large crowds followed their every step.

The West End Irish-Americans also showed up well, among them being Roger Nohaly, Tom Cody, Jim Quinn, Mike Lawler, Edward Casey, George Beyer and Henry Diehl.

Billy Boeler, the popular Bailiff of the City Court, declared it the greatest ball he ever attended.

Tom Cleary and Jimmy Glenn, two well-known dancers, could not get away from their friends, much to the disappointment of many who wanted to see them dance an Irish reel or breakdown. The most comical costume was worn by Frank Kendle, Eighth and Market. He made a great hit.

"Who are the visitors from Tammany Hall?" was asked many times during the evening. Chairman John Kenney and Eugene McShane, in dress suits and high hats, were supposed to be district leaders here from New York by those who did not know them. They appreciated the mistake as much as their friends.

None done more toward the pleasure of the occasion than Joe Rademaker, and his suggestions were all carried out. The ball was a great success.

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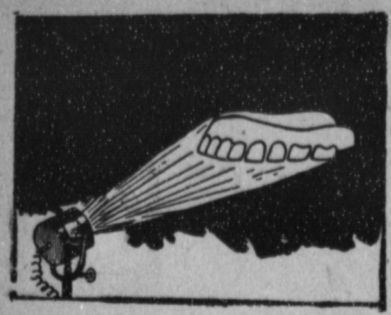
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INDORSED BY THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

That the Kentucky Irish American is steadily growing in favor with its readers and usefulness to the public is evidenced by the action of the Central Labor Union at a recent meeting in giving this paper its indorsement, which is the more welcome and appreciated because unsolicited and unexpected. The publisher is grateful, and will endeavor to merit this additional recognition. Our friends will be pleased to learn that the proposition favoring the indorsement was unanimously adopted by the delegates of both bodies. The preamble and resolutions adopted by the Central Labor Union are as follows:

Whereas, Many misstatements have recently appeared in the press of this city relative to the Central Labor Union and organizations represented therein; and Whereas, The Kentucky Irish American has always been a consistent and unbiased champion of the trades union movement; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Central Labor Union indorse said Kentucky Irish American as the official newspaper of this body.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this organization and all affiliated unions be communicated to the public through the columns of the aforesaid paper.

HIBERNIANS.

**What They Have Been Doing
the Past Week—General
News Notes.**

State President Edward M. Waldron, of New Jersey, is in the Bermudas.

The Hibernians of Denison, Texas, have declared in favor of the Boers.

Division 9 of East Buffalo is reported one of the best in Western New York.

Division 5 of Baltimore recently entertained its friends at a Gaelic concert and hop.

The recent ball of the Daughters of Erin of St. Louis added a neat sum to the treasury.

President Conway will this month organize a woman's division of the order in Baltimore.

Division 56 of Boston has resolved to take up the study of the Irish language this month.

All those who were at Library Hall Tuesday will attend the St. Patrick's day performance.

Divisions 8 is now among the larger divisions of Minnesota, having about 200 members enrolled.

The Hibernians of Worcester, Mass., are making great preparations for the St. Patrick's day celebration.

Judge Wauhope Lynn, of New York City, will lecture for Division 6 of Somerville, Mass., on March 18.

John J. Rogers was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Worcester Hibernian Building Association Hall.

There is a general desire to again hear Rev. Father Sheehy, and it is likely that he will repeat his interesting lecture in the near future.

Division 1 of Keene, N. H., has passed resolutions denouncing the course of England, and will endeavor to raise money to aid the Boers.

The Hibernian Knights will give their annual excursion to the Kentucky locks on Sunday, June 3. They are now hustling for their trip to Boston.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of Duluth reports a big increase in members. They have also a contest for a prize on and good work is being accomplished.

Rehearsals are being held regularly for the Irish drama to be presented under the auspices of the County Board at Masonic Temple on the evening of March 18.

John Forrestal was the winner of the \$10 in gold offered by Division 1 of Duluth for bringing in the most members in the last quarter. He secured eleven new members.

An overcrowded meeting in the interest of the Boers was held in Hibernian Hall, Walden, Mass., last week. A good sum of money was taken up by subscription.

Division 73 of Suffolk county, Mass., was organized last week by County President Cronan and staff. This makes the fiftieth division to be instituted by Bro. Cronan—a great record.

The use of Pannell Hall, Boston, has been secured for Monday evening, when a mass meeting in the interest of the Boers will be held under the auspices of the Suffolk County Board.

The annual ball of Division 9 at St. Paul was attended by nearly 200 couples. There were some hot contests on the board, among them being a double reel and jig, in which five couples engaged. Mrs. Carter and John Burke carried off the laurels.

Last Sunday there was a large meeting of representatives from the Hibernian and other Irish organizations at Hibernian Hall, Providence, to complete details for the observance of St. Patrick's day. Col. John Dockery, of the Irish Volunteers, was made chief marshal.

Division 8 of Pawtucket, R. I., has appointed a committee of seven to solicit funds for the Boer hospital corps. This committee was also authorized to assist in making arrangements for the appearance of Miss Maude Gonne in that city on February 6. Four names were added to the membership roll.

The County Board held an important meeting at Curry's Hall, New York City. It was one of the largest meetings held in years. A large number of men were proposed for membership, and the county officers were instructed to organize three new divisions. The Auditing Committee's report showed that the order in the county was never in a more flourishing condition. Strong resolutions of sympathy with the Boers were drawn up. The resolutions indorsed the action taken by the national officers of the order at Washington on January 9, and pledged the board by every means at its command, morally and financially, to aid the

FEDERATION.

**Kentucky Now in Line to Fight
the Battles of Organ-
ized Labor.**

The convention held here last week for the formation of a State Federation of Labor was productive of the most gratifying results. Nearly every trade in the State was represented. Laws were adopted for the government of the new body, and application made to the American Federation for a charter, which will arrive next week. Before adjourning officers were elected as follows:

President—James McGill.
First Vice President—J. D. Woods.
Second Vice President—E. F. Rowe.
Third Vice President—William Jacobs.
Fourth Vice President—J. W. White.
Secretary and Treasurer—L. L. Stewart.

State Organizer—H. Crandall.
Legislative Committee—W. D. Kissinger, of Central City; Charles F. Taylor, of Louisville; James J. Martin, of Typographical Union, No. 10, Louisville.

The Secretary and Treasurer, L. L. Stewart, of McHenry, is one of the best known labor men in the State, and very popular with the coal miners, who had the largest representation.

The convention passed resolutions indorsing the publication of an official paper. The Kentucky Irish American also has the indorsement of the officers of the State body, and all official news will be found in its columns.

The delegates were well entertained while here. The convention adjourned to meet at Central City in October.

Gov. Taylor will be requested to appoint George Baker as Assistant Mine Inspector.

The headquarters of the State Federation will be in this city.

THEATRICALS.

"What Happened to Jones," one of the brightest comedy successes New York has had in many seasons, comes to the Avenue next week, with a splendid cast. The action of the play occurs during one evening at the home of Prof. Goodly, upon the arrival of Rev. Bishop Anthony Goodly, who had not seen his brother, the Professor, for thirty years. Unknown to the other characters the Bishop is involved in a love affair, and becomes mixed up with a son-in-law of the family and a drummer, and the complications that ensue are very laughable.

Col. Meffert could not have secured a more popular play for his patrons than "Davy Crockett," which will be given a splendid presentation at the Temple next week. Few announcements could give greater pleasure than this one. It is one of the sterling melodramas of the country, and in it Frank Mayo achieved one of his most notable successes. It is a stirring melodrama of frontier life, abounds in fine scenes, and is, on the whole, a most enjoyable play. The same care will be observed in staging it which has made all the Meffert productions noteworthy ones at popular prices. This drama will afford opportunity for the members of the company to display their ability to an unusual degree, and "Davy Crockett" will no doubt draw large houses at all performances. It is one of the cleanest, as well as the best, American play on the stage.

For next week the Buckingham will have as its attraction Oppenheimer's "Miss New York, Jr.," Company, which will make its initial visit here. While the company in its entirety is a newcomer, there are a number of names on the programme that are familiar to Louisville theater-goers. The cosmopolitan trio is composed of Arthur Yule, Jack Simonds and Adele Reno, who have been seen at the Buckingham on previous occasions and they have always made a distinct hit. Their specialty consists of high class comedy, vocal and instrumental music and character imitations. George Cunningham, of Cunningham and Smith, hails from Louisville and he has a great number of friends and admirers. Together with Geneva Smith he contributes a clever comedy and acrobatic sketch. The Metweef-Ferraris troupe of Russian acrobatic dancers will probably create somewhat of a sensation. Pretty Mamie Remington, the young Southern singer, will also appear with her troupe of pickaninnies. The olio will be followed by the Tobasco, which exhibits a number of comic and interesting views, as well as the original reproduction of the recent fight between Kid McCoy and Peter Maher. A burlesque closes the performance. It is entitled "Uncle Joshua's Trip to Coney Island" and is constructed for laughing purposes only.

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FATHER WALTER CRONIN.

Rev. Father Walter Cronin, who for some time past has been the popular assistant pastor of St. Augustin's church in Jeffersonville, has been promoted to the pastorate of the Catholic church at Shoals, Ind., and may enter upon the

duties of his new charge tomorrow. Father Cronin, who was ordained at Terre Haute last year, is the youngest priest in the diocese. During his brief stay in Jeffersonville he acquired the respect and friendship of all classes, who while regretting his departure wish him success in his new labor.